

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

VIENNA EQHO FARMS,

Plaintiff,

v.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP; BAYER
CROPSCIENCE, INC.; CORTEVA INC.;
CARGILL INCORPORATED; BASF
CORPORATION; SYNGENTA
CORPORATION; WINFIELD SOLUTIONS,
LLC; UNIVAR SOLUTIONS, INC.;
FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LTD.;
CHS INC.; NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS
INC.; GROWMARK INC.; SIMPLOT AB
RETAIL SUB, INC.; AND TENKOZ INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:21-cv-00204

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Vienna Eqho Farms brings this action on behalf of itself and on behalf of the classes defined herein consisting of persons or entities in the United States, including its territories, that, at least as early as January 1, 2014 and continuing through the present (the “Class Period”), purchased a Crop Input, as defined herein, that was manufactured by a Manufacturer Defendant, as defined herein. Plaintiff brings this action for treble damages under the antitrust laws of the United States against Defendants, and demands a trial by jury.

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. The market for “Crop Inputs”—seeds and crop protection chemicals such as fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides—used by American farmers is one of the largest markets in the world with annual sales in excess of \$65 billion.

2. This market is dominated by: (1) four major manufacturers, Defendants Bayer CropScience Incorporated (“Bayer”), Corteva Incorporated (“Corteva”), Syngenta Corporation (“Syngenta”), and BASF Corporation (“BASF”), (collectively, the “Manufacturer Defendants”); (2) three large wholesalers, Defendants Cargill Incorporated (“Cargill”), Winfield Solutions, LLC (“Winfield”), Univar Solutions, Incorporated (“Univar”) (collectively the “Wholesaler Defendants”), that control the distribution of Crop Inputs to farmers; and (3) retailers, including Defendants CHS Incorporated (“CHS”), Nutrien Ag Solutions Incorporated (“Nutrien”), GROWMARK, Incorporated (“Growmark”), Simplot AB Retail Sub, Incorporated (“Simplot”), Tenkoz Incorporated (“Tenkoz”), and Federated Co-operatives Limited (“Federated”) (collectively the “Retailer Defendants”).¹

3. Historically and continuing to the present, the existing distribution and sale process for Crop Inputs maintains supra-competitive prices in part by denying farmers accurate product

¹ The Manufacturer Defendants, the Wholesaler Defendants, and the Retailer Defendants will be referred to in this Complaint collectively as the “Defendants.”

information, including pricing information, which would allow them to make better-informed purchasing decisions. As a result, the average price American farmers pay for Crop Inputs is increasing at a rate that dramatically outpaces yields.

4. As the Canadian Competition Commissioner stated, as part of an investigation of several of the Defendants, “there is limited price transparency in the sale of Crop Inputs to growers”

5. For example, over the last 20 years, the price of one type of Crop Input, seed corn, rose 300%, while corn yields increased only 33% to 35%. In 1989, U.S. farms spent \$15.6 billion overall on chemicals, fertilizer, and seeds. This number rose to \$59 billion in 2019, outpacing inflation by 60%. Crop Inputs have consequently composed a larger share of farm budgets. In 1989, Crop Inputs composed 12.6% of farm expenditures; by 2019, Crop Inputs composed 16.4% of farmer spending. These increases are proving increasingly devastating to farmers, who are now the least profitable level of the American food supply chain and are drowning in hundreds of billions of dollars of operating debt that is forcing them into bankruptcy at a record pace.

6. Recognizing these inefficiencies, several electronic Crop Inputs sales platforms launched in at least the past decade. These electronic platforms aimed to provide a cheaper, more transparent way for farmers to buy Crop Inputs, circumventing the existing opaque, convoluted distribution system. For example, Farmers Business Network (“FBN”), a leading electronic sales platform and Silicon Valley startup, was extremely popular with farmers upon launch, and has successfully raised millions of dollars from leading venture capital firms to build out capacity to meet that demand.

7. These new platforms threatened the Defendants’ dominant market position and control over Crop Inputs pricing. As a result, rather than compete fairly with these new electronic

platforms, Defendants conspired to block the platforms' access to Crop Inputs by engaging in a group boycott. For instance, the Manufacturer, Wholesaler, and Retailer Defendants repeatedly blocked FBN's access to Crop Inputs by agreeing among themselves not to sell products to FBN, even though doing so would have opened a significant new sales channel for any individual manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer acting independently and would have been in the Defendants' unilateral best economic interest.

8. When FBN attempted to circumvent this unlawful boycott by purchasing an established retailer with existing supply agreements, the Defendants canceled those contracts, starving FBN's platform of necessary inputs by ensuring that FBN could not acquire the Crop Inputs it needed to operate.

9. As the Canadian Competition Commissioner stated, "the conduct under inquiry impedes or prevents FBN's marketing of many significant branded Crop Inputs"

10. Given the structure of the Crop Inputs industry with the necessary relationships between manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, an effective boycott of electronic platforms would not have been feasible absent actual coordination and cooperation among Defendants. Absent an agreement among themselves, Defendants' actions were against their independent economic self-interests.

11. As a result of Defendants' misconduct, farmers remain trapped in an inefficient, opaque Crop Inputs market and have paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have but for Defendants' wrongful conduct. Plaintiff and the Classes bring this antitrust suit to redress that wrongful conduct.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. Plaintiff brings this action under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, to secure injunctive relief against Defendants for violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C.

§ 1, and to recover actual and compensatory damages, treble damages, interest, costs, and attorneys' fees for the injury caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Plaintiff also brings state law class claims on behalf of the Classes to recover actual and/or compensatory damages, double and treble damages as permitted, pre- and post- judgment interest, costs, and attorneys' fees for the injury caused by Defendants' conduct.

11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337(a) and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 26. This Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because the amount in controversy for the Class exceeds \$5,000,000 and members of the Class are citizens of a different state than Defendants.

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Sections 4, 12, and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15(a), and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c), and (d). One or more Defendants resided, transacted business, were found, or had agents in this District, and a substantial portion of the affected interstate trade and commerce described in this Complaint was carried out in this District.

13. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because, *inter alia*, each Defendant: (a) transacted business throughout the United States, including in this District; (b) manufactured, sold, shipped, and/or delivered substantial quantities of Crop Inputs throughout the United States, including in this District; (c) had substantial contacts with the United States, including in this District; and/or (d) engaged in an antitrust conspiracy that was directed at and had a direct, foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to the business or property of persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including in this District.

14. The activities of the Defendants and all co-conspirators, as described herein, were within the flow of, were intended to, and did have direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable effects on, the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

15. Plaintiff Vienna Eqho Farms is a business headquartered and incorporated in Wisconsin. During the Class Period and in Wisconsin, Plaintiff purchased Crop Inputs for its own use in farming operation and not for resale that were sold and/or manufactured by one or more Defendants or their coconspirators. Plaintiff suffered injury as a result of Defendants' conduct alleged herein.

B. The Manufacturer Defendants

16. Bayer AG is a multinational pharmaceutical, chemical, and agriculture company. It organizes itself into four divisions, each with its own management and corporate organization. Legal entities within each division work together, follow a common strategy, and report up to the same level of management.

17. Defendant Bayer CropScience Incorporated is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bayer AG headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri and incorporated in New York that develops, manufactures, and sells Crop Inputs in the United States.

18. Defendant Bayer CropScience LP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bayer AG headquartered in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and is a crop science company that sells Crop Inputs in the United States.

19. Bayer CropScience Incorporated and Bayer CropScience LP both operate as part of the Bayer Group's Crop Science division.

20. Defendant Corteva Incorporated is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware, that develops, manufactures, and sells Crop Inputs in the United States.

21. Defendant BASF Corporation is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Florham Park, New Jersey, and is the principal U.S.-based operating entity and largest subsidiary of BASF

SE, a multinational pharmaceutical, seed, and chemical company. BASF develops, manufactures, and sells Crop Inputs in the United States.

22. Defendant Syngenta Corporation is a Delaware corporation and is the main U.S.-based operating subsidiary of Syngenta AG. It is headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware. Syngenta develops, manufactures, and sells Crop Inputs in the United States.

C. The Wholesaler Defendants

23. Defendant Cargill, Incorporated is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Minnetonka, Minnesota. Cargill owns and operates a wholesaler AgResource Division, which distributes Crop Inputs to Cargill's retail network and to retailers. Cargill's AgResource Division maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta entitling it to purchase and distribute branded Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates.

24. Defendant Winfield Solutions, LLC is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Arden Hills, Minnesota. Winfield is a Crop Inputs wholesaler. It maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute branded Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates. Winfield is also a major Crop Inputs retailer that operates as a cooperative owned by its members, which are 650 Crop Inputs retail businesses operating 2,800 retail locations throughout the United States and parts of Canada.

25. Defendant Univar Solutions, Incorporated is a Crop Inputs wholesaler. Univar maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute branded Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates. Univar is a domestic corporation headquartered in Illinois and incorporated in Delaware.

D. The Retailer Defendants

26. Defendant CHS Incorporated is one of the largest Crop Inputs wholesalers in the United States. Like many large wholesalers, it also operates retail networks bearing the CHS brand

around the country that sell Crop Inputs from brick and mortar stores. CHS is incorporated and headquartered in Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota.

27. CHS and the retail networks it operates maintain contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates.

28. Defendant Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc. is both a Crop Inputs wholesaler and the largest Crop Inputs retailer in the United States. It sells Crop Inputs to farmers throughout the country and maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates. Nutrien is incorporated in Delaware and has its principal place of business in Colorado.

29. Defendant GROWMARK, Incorporated, d/b/a Farm Supply or FS, is a large Crop Inputs retailer headquartered in Illinois, with brick and mortar locations throughout the Midwestern United States. Growmark is incorporated in Delaware. Growmark maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs, and entitling it to special rebates.

30. Defendant Tenkoz Inc. is one of the largest Crop Inputs retailers in the United States. Tenkoz purchases and sells 25% of all crop protection chemicals sold in the United States annually through 550 retail locations and 70 wholesale locations around the country. Tenkoz is incorporated and headquartered in Georgia. Tenkoz maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates.

31. Defendant Simplot AB Retail Sub, Incorporated, f/k/a Pinnacle Agriculture Distribution, Incorporated, is a large Crop Inputs wholesaler and retailer that operates 135 retail

locations across 27 states. Simplot is headquartered and incorporated in Mississippi. Simplot maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates.

32. Defendant Federated Co-operatives Ltd. is a large Crop Inputs retailer. It maintains contracts with each of Bayer, Corteva, BASF, and Syngenta authorizing it to purchase and distribute Crop Inputs and entitling it to special rebates. Federated is under investigation by the Canadian Competition Bureau for engaging in coordinated anticompetitive practices designed to exclude competition in the Crop Inputs market.

IV. TRADE AND COMMERCE

33. The Defendants' business activities that are subject to this Complaint were within the flow of and substantially affected interstate trade and commerce.

34. During the Class Period, the Defendants' conduct and their co-conspirators' conduct occurred in, affected, and foreseeably restrained interstate commerce of the United States.

V. THE RELEVANT MARKETS

35. This action involves the markets for Crop Inputs, including the manufacture of Crop Inputs, the wholesale market for Crop Inputs, and the retail sales market for Crop Inputs.

36. The relevant geographic market is the United States.

VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Industry Background

37. Farmers in the United States are facing an existential crisis, with operating expenses skyrocketing while yields remain stagnant. At their peak prices in 2014, input costs jumped 67.5% for planting soybeans, 72.1% for planting corn, and 56.3% for planting cotton, compared to the respective input costs in 1995. On the other hand, yields for soybeans and corn—the two most

planted field crops in the United States—increased by only 18.9% and 29.7%, respectively, between 1995 and 2011.

38. In a 2018 survey, 80% of farmers reported that their costs had only continued to increase. As a result, farmers cannot pay their outstanding operating debts—estimated at well over \$400 billion in 2019—and the rate of farm bankruptcies has accelerated, with declared farm bankruptcies increasing by 24% from 2018 to 2019, the biggest yearly increase since the Great Recession.

39. This steady cost increase is not attributable to escalating research and development expenditures, which have decreased considerably over the past several years. Rather, it is the result of inflated and unjustifiable increases in the prices farmers pay for Crop Inputs—the seeds and chemicals such as fertilizer, insecticide, and herbicide used to produce a crop—and the supracompetitive prices paid by farmers as a result of Defendants’ wrongful conduct, including their group boycott of electronic distribution platforms as alleged in this Complaint.

B. The Crop Inputs Market is Characterized by a Lack of Pricing and Industry Transparency, Which Defendants Capitalize Upon in Their Business Practices.

40. These inflated prices persist—and wreak financial havoc on America’s farmers—by Defendants’ design. The Crop Inputs market is structured, from top to bottom, to maximize opacity and deny farmers access to the objective pricing data and product information they need to make informed decisions about the Crop Inputs they buy. Farmers, through no fault of their own, are unwittingly paying more for Crop Inputs than they would in a truly competitive market. Farmers lack the objective information and data needed to gauge whether their investments are worthwhile, as well as any ability to purchase Crop Inputs without paying unnecessary overhead to brick-and-mortar retailers and other costs.

41. This opacity begins at the very top of the Crop Inputs market, where the Manufacturer Defendants who develop and produce between 75% and 90% of the most popular Crop Inputs closely guard their product prices.

42. Then, to maintain that secrecy, Manufacturer Defendants allow only wholesalers, including the Wholesaler Defendants, retailers the manufacturers own or operate, and retailers such as the Retailer Defendants that are licensed “authorized retailers,” to sell the Manufacturer Defendants’ Crop Inputs.

43. The Manufacturer Defendants’ contracts granting “authorized retailer” licenses contain strict confidentiality provisions that require authorized retailers to keep confidential the manufacturers’ prices, as well as any incentives, rebates, and commissions offered by the manufacturers to their authorized retailers.

44. Manufacturer Defendants also use a tactic known as “seed relabeling” to capitalize on farmers’ lack of objective performance data. Seed relabeling is the practice of taking seeds that have been on the market under a given brand name for some time and repackaging the seeds under a new brand name so that they can be sold at a new, higher price, even though the seeds are the same.

45. Pricing is no more transparent at the retail level. To the contrary, wholesalers’ contracts with authorized retailers also contain strict confidentiality provisions. Retailers cannot disclose to customers the price paid to the wholesaler for their Crop Inputs or the price at which retailers sell those Crop Inputs to other farmers. To further muddy the market waters, retailers sell Crop Inputs and related services (e.g., spraying or applying chemicals) in bundles, making it difficult—if not impossible—for farmers to discern the price they are charged for any individual Crop Input or service.

C. The Rise of Electronic Crop Inputs Sales Platforms Threatened Defendants' Operations By Increasing Transparency and Access to Crop Inputs.

46. Recognizing the inefficiency of such an opaque Crop Inputs market, electronic Crop Inputs sales platforms began emerging around in at least the past decade with the goal of modernizing the market by, among other things, providing farmers with transparent pricing and access to Crop Inputs directly from the Manufacturer Defendants, avoiding the opaque distribution system controlled by the Wholesaler and Retailer Defendants.

47. At first, those efforts showed extraordinary promise, as farmers gravitated *en masse* toward these electronic platforms in search of better, fairer prices for Crop Inputs. For example, more than 12,000 farmers signed up for FBN's service that provides objective performance data on Crop Inputs, and 6,000 farmers signed up for FBN's electronic platform that was designed to sell Crop Inputs online. FBN overall has over 21,000 members, and most recently raised \$250 million in Series F funding to continue its efforts "to improve the profitability of farming families . . . for generations to come."

48. The success of electronic platforms drew negative attention from the Wholesaler and Retailer Defendants, which recognized these new entrants threatened their traditional role in the Crop Inputs market, and more importantly, threatened their profit margins. FBN as an example particularly stands out because of its popularity and potential to significantly disrupt traditional Crop Inputs supply and pricing.

49. As a report published by CoBank, a cooperative partly owned by Crop Inputs retailers and a major lender to grain cooperatives, explained, "Despite relatively low sales, ecommerce companies pose a threat to brick-and-mortar ag retailers in two ways. First, any new competitor will erode sales and margins to some degree and second, e-commerce sites increase

transparency for product prices.” That price transparency would allow farmers to negotiate more effectively with Crop Inputs retailers, thus eating into the retailers’ margins.

D. Faced with the Threat of Electronic Crops Inputs Sales Platforms, Defendants Conspired With One Another to Restrict the Electronic Platforms’ Ability to Successfully Compete in the Crop Inputs Market.

50. Upon learning about FBN’s 2016 entry into the U.S. market as an electronic Crop Inputs sales platform, CHS officials distributed a letter to farmers attempting to discourage them from using FBN, falsely claiming that although an electronic platform like FBN would be able to offer the same products at cheaper prices, “FBN just does it with little overhead and without returning any profits to you the farmer, while lining the pockets of investors and big data companies like Google.”

51. Additionally, in 2016, Defendant Bayer secretly formed an internal task force specifically to study the long-term competitive impact of FBN’s electronic platform.

52. On February 2, 2016, *CropLife* magazine, a trade publication published by CropLife America (a trade association comprising of the major Crop Inputs manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers), echoed CoBank’s sentiments, and wrote repeatedly about the danger electronic platforms posed to Crop Inputs retailers’ business model. *CropLife* stated it was “concerned that the retailer could be disintermediated—a fancier and less draconian way of saying [electronic platforms would] ‘cut out the middle man’—**allowing growers to find product conveniently and at a lower market price,**” and decried “the devil known as ‘price transparency,’” commenting that “[g]rowers were not really as interested in buying and selling and storing product as they were in printing price lists off the Internet and waving them in their retailer’s faces. Already low margins were about to race to the bottom.”

53. In the same February 2, 2016 article, *CropLife* magazine criticized another electronic platform in its article, XSAg.com (currently known as FarmTrade, LLC or

FarmTrade.com), one of the original electronic platform trailblazers that had launched to offer “a virtual playing field” for the purchase and sale of certain Crop Inputs electronically, essentially operating as a trading platform. *CropLife* described XSAg’s entry as a “punch [that] came out of the shadows and landed a nasty body blow” to threaten retailers, but “[c]rop protection manufacturers and the distribution channel eventually figured out how to do battle with the pricing revelations XSAg brought to the market, but it was unnerving and unhappy time.”

54. In late fall 2017, CropLife’s PACE Advisory Council—a committee composed of the “heads of major ag retailers, market suppliers, equipment makers, and other agricultural analysts”—explicitly called out the threat posed by electronic platforms to retailers and wholesalers at its annual meeting. *CropLife*’s coverage of the event reported that “three letters . . . continually cropped up no matter what the topic of conversation happened to be – FBN (Farmers Business Network). To say that all things related to FBN and its business practices dominated much of the day-long event would be a gross understatement. Several members of the PACE Council described how **FBN had negatively affected their businesses during 2017 by cutting into their already slim margins on various products.**” One PACE Council member observed, “I think it would be crazy, stupid to ignore [FBN]. Even if they end up going away, the business model they’ve introduced to agriculture will probably be tried by someone else.”

55. In February 2018, *CropLife* reported on a local “huge price war in chemicals” in Iowa in 2017 as a result of FBN competing in the market. A retailer competing with FBN urged that “‘ag retailers need to get proactive’ in dealing with the threat of disintermediation.” Another retailer noted that “as we get more competitive with the FBNs of the world, **we’ll obviously have to cut back on services and support (at times). But what concerns me is when . . . the legal implications of that is you are a big business now and the regulatory burden becomes more**

significant.”

56. Defendants had a strong motive to conspire to preserve their opaque market structure. If electronic platforms publicly published price lists for specific Crop Inputs, then the Manufacturer, Wholesaler, and Retailer Defendants could no longer keep prices confidential and charge inflated prices for identical Crop Inputs and/or maintain price opacity through seed relabeling and bundling.

57. The Retailer Defendants and the Wholesaler Defendants knew that to retain their market positions and maintain their profit margins, they had to exclude electronic platforms from the market, so they conspired to cut off the platforms’ product supply. Because the Manufacturer Defendants rely on the Retailer and Wholesaler Defendants to recommend and sell the Manufacturer Defendants’ products to farmers, the Retailer and Wholesaler Defendants had to convince the Manufacturer Defendants to agree not to supply FBN and other platforms in order to make the boycott effective.

58. Subsequently, in 2016 through at least 2017 after FBN entered the market as an electronic Crop Inputs sales platform, the Manufacturer Defendants complied with the Retailer and Wholesaler Defendants’ demand and initiated a joint boycott of electronic platforms, including of FBN, the target of CropLife’s report. As a result, when FBN reached out to the Manufacturer and Wholesaler Defendants for Crop Inputs, they all refused to supply FBN, offering only pretextual excuses for their refusal.

59. For example, in fall 2018, after Syngenta’s Head of Crop Protection Sales in the U.S. learned that a small number of branded Crop Inputs had been sold on electronic platforms in violation of Defendants’ boycott, he falsely claimed that electronic platforms would deliver counterfeit products. He further claimed that “[w]hen online entities acquire products from sources

other than authorized dealers or contracted distributors, you'd better question and be concerned about the quality."

60. The Manufacturer Defendants refused to supply seed and pesticide products to FBN in particular, and did not allow the electronic platform to sell products crucial to the U.S. Farm Belt, such as Syngenta's Force insecticide and Corteva's Pioneer corn seed.

61. To ensure this boycott was successful, Defendants imposed strict penalties on retailers who failed to fall in line. For example, in March 2018, after learning that some retailers had sold seed and spray products to FBN despite the boycott, Syngenta initiated an audit of its authorized retailers and brokers to identify and punish the retailers that had made those sales. Syngenta's Head of U.S. Crop Protection Sales wrote to sellers, "[w]e have concerns about product integrity, stewardship, and regulatory compliance."

62. Bayer, BASF, and Corteva similarly include mandatory language in their form contracts with authorized retailers that allows them to audit authorized retailers' books and records and perform on-site inspections at any time. Bayer, BASF, and Corteva used these provisions to ensure that electronic platforms could not secure branded Crop Inputs by buying from an authorized retailer.

63. This backlash even extended to generic products (Crop Inputs that no longer retain patent protection). A June 2018 *Forbes* article reported some generic chemical products manufacturers are holding back on supplying FBN because they are "wary of angering their existing sales channels [i.e., wholesalers and retailers]." One generic products manufacturer CEO confirmed that "[i]n an ideal world, if I could flip the switch and sell to these guys, I would do it in a heartbeat."

64. FBN has attempted to neutralize Defendants' boycott in the U.S. by relying on

brokers, who sometimes have excess inventory to offload, in order to obtain name-brand Crop Inputs to sell to American farmers. However, obtaining such inventory often comes at higher costs than those paid by other retailers that are able to buy directly from manufacturers—therefore inhibiting FBN’s ability to effectively bring price competition to the sector.

65. On March 27, 2018, in a further attempt to combat Defendants’ boycott, FBN announced its purchase of Yorkton Distributors Ltd. (“Yorkton”), a Canada-based retailer with decades-old supply agreements with Defendants Bayer, Syngenta, BASF, Corteva, and Winfield. These agreements, if honored, would have provided FBN with Crop Inputs inventory to sell to farmers at competitive prices.

66. Before purchasing Yorkton, in early 2018, FBN asked manufacturers whether they would continue to supply Yorkton with their products if FBN purchased it, and “no one indicated they’d be disfavorable.”

67. Yet after FBN’s purchase, the Wholesaler and Retailer Defendants threatened to retaliate against the Manufacturer Defendants if they continued supplying Crop Inputs to Yorkton. On March 31, 2018, four days after FBN announced its purchase of Yorkton, Federated warned the new competitor would upend their business models, writing, “[h]ow our key manufacturing partners decide to engage with this business will be closely observed by us and likely all of our traditional retailing peers across Western Canada.”

68. Less than one week after Federated’s warning, on April 6, 2018, Univar emailed retailers that it would refuse to supply its products to Yorkton or FBN, warning that the new competition would decrease profit margins in the industry. Univar had informed FBN that Univar would no longer conduct business with the company beyond July 31, 2018, warning retailers, in part: “FBN is a data company that wants to collect and aggregate data to eventually sell for a profit

to companies that will use the data to make farmers grow us food for nothing . . . If anyone thinks socialism is going to feed the world[,] just call Russia first and see how that worked out.” Univar further criticized FBN’s business model of bringing market transparency to farmers, declaring that “[m]argin compression is not the way to a brighter future and that is all FBN is currently offering.”

69. Faced with threats of retaliation from wholesalers and retailers, the Manufacturer Defendants agreed to boycott Yorkton and abruptly canceled their longstanding supply contracts within only a few months of its March 2018 acquisition by FBN, causing Yorkton to lose twothirds of its branded products. Bayer, Corteva, and Cargill informed FBN they would no longer sell Crop Inputs, including seeds and pesticides to Yorkton.

70. Like Defendants’ boycott in the U.S., Defendants’ boycott in the Canadian market was also successful. FBN was forced to lease Yorkton to a Canadian retailer to balance its large investment losses, although Yorkton continues to face boycotts by its former suppliers because of FBN’s ownership. In July 2020, after being unable to compete effectively in the U.S. and Canadian Crop Inputs market due to Defendants’ collusive conduct, FBN acquired an Australian electronic platform in an effort to try to compete in the Australian Crop Inputs market.

71. In the U.S., FBN has not been able to sell name-brand Crop Inputs with the exception of obtaining occasional excess products from brokers. As a result, FBN is only able to rely on suppliers of generic Crop Inputs, but many farmers have concerns about generic products’ quality. Additionally, as discussed above, the effect of Defendants’ wrongful conduct has extended into the generic market, further stifling FBN’s options. FBN, starved of Crop Inputs, has since begun developing its own products, including seeds, herbicides, and insecticides, to sell to farmers through its electronic platform. Due to high costs for developing Crop Inputs, FBN had to lay off employees, and as of August 2020, has yet to turn a profit.

72. As a result of the Retailer, Wholesaler, and Manufacturer Defendants' coordinated actions, farmers were deprived of the opportunity to purchase Crop Inputs at transparent, lower prices from electronic platforms. Instead, they are forced to continue paying artificially high prices for Crop Inputs purchased from local retailers subject to Defendants' confidentiality requirements.

E. The Structure and Characteristics of the Crop Inputs Market Render the Conspiracy Economically Plausible.

73. Defendants' actions took place in the context of multiple plus factors that facilitated their conspiratorial agreement.

74. First, the market for Crop Inputs is highly concentrated. BASF, Corteva, Syngenta, and Bayer AG dominate production in virtually every Crop Inputs category because they hold the patents for the genetic traits and crop protection chemicals that work best with popular branded seeds. As a result, they control 85% of the corn seed market, more than 75% of the soybean seed market, and over 90% of the cotton seed market. The wholesale market is just as concentrated, with seven wholesalers accounting for 70% of all sales volume.

75. Second, Defendants had numerous opportunities for inter-firm communications to form and maintain their conspiracy through trade association participation.

76. As noted above, CropLife America is a trade association that comprises major Crop Inputs manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. CropLife's Board of Directors meets annually to discuss developments in the Crop Inputs market and has specifically discussed the entry of electronic platforms.

77. CropLife's Board of Directors is chaired by an executive from one of the Manufacturer Defendants—currently BASF's Paul Rea, and previously Corteva's Suzanne Wasson. For the 2016 to 2019 term, CropLife's Board of Directors also included executives from Defendants Bayer, CHS, Growmark, Tenkoz, and Simplot. Although CropLife America's

longtime CEO claims that “the work of our Board of Directors is imperative to making sure that farmers have access to crop protection technology today and in the future,” there is not a single representative from farming groups on CropLife America’s Board of Directors. Instead, the Board of Directors exclusively comprises representatives from large Crop Inputs manufacturers, distributors, and retailers, making it an ideal vehicle for collusion. Because no farming representatives are allowed to participate, these meetings provide a forum for collusion.

78. The Agricultural Retailers Association (“ARA”) hosts an annual in-person industry conference every year, which is attended by representatives from all major Crop Inputs retailers, as well as representatives from each Defendant. These industry conferences provide ample opportunity for Defendants to not only agree among themselves how to block electronic platforms from emerging, but also to coordinate with the other levels of the distribution chain. In fact, as noted above, the threat posed by FBN was the primary discussion topic at the PACE Advisory Council’s 2017 annual meeting.

79. Third, several Defendants are antitrust recidivists. Competition experts have noted that past experience with participating in cartels enables companies to spot opportunities to profitably engage in anticompetitive conduct while evading detection. Competition Policy International maintains a list of the “fifty-two leading recidivists,” in which BASF and Bayer are among the top five leading antitrust recidivists. Corteva is also on the list.

80. Most recently, Defendants’ exclusion of FBN drew the attention of Canada’s Competition Bureau (“CCB”), which is formally investigating Defendants for collusion under Section 10 of the Competition Act Canada (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-34). The inquiry is focused on the conduct of Federated Co-operatives Limited, Cargill Limited, Winfield United Canada ULC, Univar Canada Ltd., BASF Canada Inc., Corteva Inc. and/or its affiliates, and Bayer CropScience

Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Monsanto Canada ULC in the seed and crop protection markets. The CCB is investigating whether those entities engaged in practices reviewable under Part VIII of the Competition Act Canada.

81. In the course of the CCB investigation, on February 11, 2020, a Canadian federal court granted in full *ex parte* applications made by Canada's Commissioner of Competition for the production of records against Cargill Limited, Winfield United Canada ULC, Univar Canada Ltd., BASF Canada Inc., Bayer CropScience Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Monsanto Canada ULC and Production Agriscience Canada Company, Pioneer Hi-Bred Canada Company and Dow Agrisciences Canada Inc. relating to those practices.

82. Critically, and over Defendants' objections, the Canadian federal court found sufficient evidence to require Defendants to produce records concerning their coordinated anticompetitive conduct in the United States as well. The United States Department of Justice is monitoring the Competition Bureau's investigation and is deciding whether to launch its own investigation into Defendants' concerted refusal to supply electronic platforms with Crop Inputs.

83. Fourth, given the structure of the Crop Inputs industry with the necessary relationships between manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, an effective boycott of electronic platforms would not have been feasible absent actual coordination and cooperation among Defendants. The boycott would only work if each Manufacturer Defendant agreed to the plan; otherwise, the Manufacturer Defendant that broke from the boycott could have established itself as the primary supplier to electronic platforms and grown its customer base by operating a new distribution channel for its Crop Inputs, taking market share from its rival manufacturers.

84. For these reasons, absent an agreement among them, Defendants' actions were against their independent economic self-interest. For any one or more of the Defendants to provide

Crop Inputs to electronic platforms presented a significant business opportunity because those platforms: (1) represented well-financed customers ready to purchase Crop Inputs in bulk quantity from a Manufacturer or Wholesaler Defendant; (2) would simplify the distribution channel and permit Manufacturer Defendants to retain more profit by reducing or eliminating the need for transport costs, rebates, and incentive programs to wholesalers and retailers; and (3) presented an opportunity for an individual Manufacturer Defendant to increase profits by growing its market share through sales to farmers nationwide, not merely where its authorized retailers were located or enjoyed the largest market share within a specific geographic area.

VII. ANTITRUST IMPACT

85. Defendants' conduct has substantially impaired competition in the retail sale market for Crop Inputs by excluding electronic platforms, including FBN, from competing in that market.

86. Defendants' conduct in boycotting and preventing electronic platforms from competing in the retail sales market for Crop Inputs lacks any procompetitive justification. Moreover, the harm to competition and the resulting antitrust injury—suffered by both farmers and other consumers of Crop Inputs—more than offsets any procompetitive justifications Defendants may offer.

VIII. ANTITRUST INJURY

87. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered antitrust injury as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

88. By impairing competition in the retail sales market for Crop Inputs, and by excluding electronic platforms from competing in that market, Defendants have artificially raised the prices paid by farmers for Crop Inputs, and ultimately the prices paid by consumers for farm products, including corn and grain.

IX. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

89. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action under the provisions of Rules 23(a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of members of the following Plaintiff Classes:

- A. All persons or entities residing in the United States, including its territories, from at least as early as January 1, 2014 and continuing through the present (the “Class Period”), that purchased from a Defendant a Crop Input manufactured by a Manufacturer Defendant; and
- B. All persons or entities residing in the United States, including its territories, that, during the Class Period, purchased from a retailer other than a Retailer Defendant a Crop Input manufactured by a Manufacturer Defendant.

90. Excluded from the Classes are Defendants; their officers, directors, management, employees, subsidiaries, affiliates, and coconspirators; and any persons or entities that purchased Crop Inputs solely for resale to others. Also excluded are any federal, state, or local governmental entities, any judicial officers presiding over this action; their law clerks and spouses; any persons within three degrees of relationship to those living in the judicial officers’ household; and the spouses of all such persons.

91. Members of the Classes are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder is impracticable. Further, members of the Classes are readily identifiable from information and records in Defendants’ possession.

92. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes. Plaintiff and members of the Classes were damaged by the same wrongful conduct of Defendants.

93. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of members of the Classes. The interests of the Plaintiff are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, those of members of the Classes.

94. Plaintiff is represented by counsel with experience in the prosecution and leadership of class action antitrust and other complex litigation, including class actions involving group boycotts and conspiracy claims.

95. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Classes predominate over questions that may affect only individual Class members, thereby making damages with respect to members of the Classes as a whole appropriate. Questions of law and fact common to members of the Classes include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendants conspired to unreasonably restrain trade in violation of federal antitrust laws;
- b. The scope and duration of the alleged conspiracy;
- c. Injury suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Classes;
- d. Damages suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Classes; and
- e. Whether Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to members of the Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to members of the Classes as a whole.

96. Class action treatment is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, or expense that numerous individual actions would require.

97. The benefits of proceeding through the class mechanism, including providing injured persons or entities a method for obtaining redress on claims that could not practicably be pursued individually, substantially outweigh potential difficulties in management of this class action.

98. Plaintiff knows of no special difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

99. Plaintiff has defined members of the Classes based on currently available information and hereby reserves the right to amend the definition of members of the Classes, including, without limitation, the Class Period.

X. STANDING TO SEEK RELIEF

100. The members of the Classes have purchased directly from a participant in the conspiracy in restraint of trade between the Manufacturer and Wholesaler Defendants and their Retailer Defendant co-conspirators, or from an authorized retailer that is in the control of the Manufacturer and Wholesaler Defendants by virtue of the terms of the authorized-retailer licenses dictated by the Manufacturer Defendants. As a consequence, the members of the Classes have standing to pursue damages inflicted by the conspiracies under Article III of the United States Constitution and Section 4(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15(a).

101. By engaging in the conspiracy alleged in this Complaint, the Manufacturer Defendants, Wholesaler Defendants, and Retailer Defendants have kept a market structure in place that benefits each of them at the expense of farmers. As the first purchasers injured by the Defendants' anticompetitive conduct, Plaintiff and the members of the Classes have standing as direct purchasers under Section 4(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15(a).

102. The members of the Classes also have standing to seek injunctive relief pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, because the conspiracies have inflicted or threatened to inflict harm on them, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief, or corresponding declaratory relief, for the Classes as a whole.

103. The members of the Classes also have standing to seek declaratory relief under 28

U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 because there is an actual, present, and justiciable controversy that has arisen between members of the Classes and all Defendants concerning whether Defendants and other co-conspirators have conspired in restraint of trade.

XI. EQUITABLE TOLLING AND FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

104. Any applicable statute of limitations for Plaintiff and the Classes has been tolled with respect to any claims and rights of action that Plaintiff and the Classes have as a result of the unlawful combination and conspiracy alleged in this Complaint. Defendants are equitably estopped from asserting a statute of limitations defense by reason of Defendants' and their coconspirators' concealment of the conspiracy.

105. Group boycotts and other antitrust violations are inherently self-concealing. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators effectively, affirmatively, and fraudulently concealed their unlawful combination and conspiracy from Plaintiff and the Classes.

106. Plaintiff and the Classes could not have uncovered the conspiracy earlier using reasonable diligence because of the deceptive practices and techniques of secrecy employed by Defendants and their co-conspirators to conceal their combination.

107. As discussed above, the Crop Inputs market, from top to bottom, is structured to maximize opacity and deny farmers access to objecting pricing data and product information farmers need to make informed decisions about the Crop Inputs they purchase. Further, the Manufacturer Defendants, Retailer Defendants, and Wholesaler Defendants use confidentiality provisions in their contracts to restrict disclosure of Crop Inputs prices. The Defendants use additional tactics such as seed relabeling and bundle sales to further muddy the market waters and prevent farmers, including Plaintiff and the Classes, from learning about the Crop Inputs market.

108. Plaintiff and the Classes were not placed on actual or constructive notice of the conspiracy alleged herein until the Canadian Competition Bureau launched its inquiry and issued

its subpoenas in February 2020.

XII. CAUSES OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT

COUNT I: Conspiracy to Restrain Trade in Violation of § 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1)

109. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

110. Beginning at a time currently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as January 1, 2014 (further investigation and discovery may reveal an earlier date), and continuing through the present, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiff, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy, in restraint of trade artificially to raise, fix, maintain, and/or stabilize prices for Crop Inputs in the United States, in violation of Section I of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

111. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding, and conspiracy, the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and conspired to do, including but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of conduct set forth above, and the following, among others: engaged in a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade to artificially raise, fix, maintain, and/or stabilize prices for Crop Inputs that Defendants sold to Plaintiff and members of the Classes, principally but not exclusively, by jointly boycotting entities that would have introduced price-reducing electronic purchasing of Crop Inputs in the United States.

112. This conspiracy is a *per se* violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

113. Alternatively, this conspiracy is a “quick look” or rule of reason violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. There is no legitimate business justification for, or pro-competitive benefits attributable to, Defendants’ conspiracy and overt acts in furtherance thereof. Any proffered business justification or asserted pro-competitive benefits would be pre-textual, outweighed by the anticompetitive effects of Defendants’ conduct, and in any event, could be achieved by means less restrictive than the conspiracy and overt acts alleged herein.

114. Plaintiff and members of the Classes directly purchased Crop Inputs from Defendants and their co-conspirators at supra-competitive prices, suffering antitrust injury and damages as a material, direct, and proximate result of Defendants’ conspiracy and overt acts in furtherance thereof.

115. Plaintiff and members of the Classes have been injured in their business and property by reason of Defendants’ violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, within the meaning of Section 4 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15.

116. Plaintiff and members of the Classes are threatened with future injury to their business and property by reason of Defendants’ continuing violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, within the meaning of Section 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26.

117. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes are entitled to recover for the injury caused by Defendants’ wrongful conduct and to an injunction against Defendants, preventing and restraining the violations alleged herein.

VIOLATIONS OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS

COUNT II: Arizona Uniform State Antitrust Act Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-1401, *et seq.* (On Behalf of the Arizona Class)

118. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations

set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

119. The Arizona Uniform State Antitrust Act prohibits any contract, combination or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce, any part of which is within the state of Arizona.

120. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Crop Inputs market, a substantial part of which occurred within Arizona.

121. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices in the Crop Inputs market.

122. Defendants' violations of Arizona law were flagrant.

123. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects on Arizona's trade and commerce, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

124. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Class were injured in their business or property in a manner that the Arizona Uniform State Antitrust Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues.

**COUNT III: California Cartwright Act
Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the California Class)**

125. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

126. The California Business & Professions Code generally governs conduct of corporate entities. The Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700-16770, governs antitrust violations in California. California policy is that “vigorous representation and protection of consumer interests are essential to the fair and efficient functioning of a free enterprise market economy,” including by fostering competition in the marketplace.

127. Under the Cartwright Act, a “combination” is formed when the anticompetitive conduct of a single firm coerces other market participants to involuntarily adhere to the anticompetitive scheme.

128. Members of the California Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of California during the Class Period. But for Defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

129. Defendants enacted a combination of capital, skill, or acts for the purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce or to prevent market competition in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700 *et seq.*

130. Defendants’ unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service and lowered output.

131. Plaintiff and members of the California Class were injured in their business or property by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Cartwright Act was intended

to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the California Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the California Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including treble damages, interest, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT IV: Hawaii Antitrust Laws
Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 480-1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Hawaii Class)

132. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

133. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 480-1, *et seq.*

134. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects on Hawaii's commerce and consumers, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output. Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Class were deprived of free and open competition and paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Crop Inputs.

135. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Class were injured in their business or property in a manner that Hawaii's antitrust laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than she would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues.

COUNT V: Illinois Antitrust Act
740 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 10/3(1), *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Illinois Class)

136. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

137. The Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*, aims “to promote the unhampered growth of commerce and industry throughout the State by prohibiting restraints of trade which are secured through monopolistic or oligarchic practices and which act or tend to act to decrease competition between and among persons engaged in commerce and trade.”

138. Members of the Illinois Class purchased Crop Inputs within the State of Illinois during the Class Period. But for Defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

139. Defendants made contracts or engaged in a combination or conspiracy with one another, for the purpose of fixing, controlling, or maintaining prices for Crop Inputs, sold in violation of the Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*

140. Defendants further unreasonably restrained trade or commerce and established, maintained, or attempted to acquire monopoly power over the market for Crop Inputs in Illinois for the purpose of excluding competition in violation of 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*

141. Defendants’ unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects on Illinois’s trade and commerce, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

142. Plaintiff and members of the Illinois Class were harmed by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Illinois Antitrust Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and

members of the Illinois Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Illinois Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT VI: Iowa Competition Law
Iowa Code §§ 553.1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Iowa Class)

143. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

144. The Iowa Competition Law aims to “prohibit[] restraint of economic activity and monopolistic practices.”

145. Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Class purchased Crop Inputs within the State of Iowa during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

146. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade in the market for Crop Inputs, and attempted to establish or did in fact establish a monopoly for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices for Crop Inputs, in violation of Iowa Code §§ 553.1, *et seq.*

147. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Iowa, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

148. Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Iowa Competition Law was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and

members of the Iowa Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, exemplary damages for willful conduct, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT VII: Kansas Restraint of Trade Act Kan.
Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Kansas Class)**

149. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

150. The Kansas Restraint of Trade Act aims to prohibit practices which, inter alia, "tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles imported into this state."

151. Members of the Kansas Class purchased Crop Inputs within the State of Kansas during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

152. Defendants combined capital, skill, or acts for the purpose of creating restrictions in trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, increasing the price of Crop Inputs, preventing competition in the sale of Crop Inputs, and precluded free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale of Crop Inputs, in violation of Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101, *et seq.*

153. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Kansas, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

154. Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Class was harmed by Defendants'

anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT VIII: Maine Monopoly & Profiteering Laws
Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10 §§ 1101, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Maine Class)

155. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

156. Part 3 of Title 10 of the Maine Revised Statutes generally governs regulation of trade in Maine. Chapter 201 thereof governs monopolies and profiteering, generally prohibiting contracts in restraint of trade and conspiracies to monopolize trade.

157. Members of the Maine Class purchased Crop Inputs within the State of Maine during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

158. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of Maine, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of Maine, in violation of Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, §§ 1101, *et seq.*

159. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Maine, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer

service, and lowered output.

160. Plaintiff and members of the Maine Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that Maine's monopoly and profiteering laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Maine Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Maine Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT IX: Maryland Antitrust Laws
Md. Code, Com. Law §§ 11-201, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Maryland Class)

161. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

162. Maryland's antitrust laws prohibit inter alia, combinations that unreasonably restrain trade or commerce, and the monopolization or attempted monopolization of any part of the trade or commerce for the purpose of excluding competition or of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in trade or commerce.

163. Members of the Maryland Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Maryland during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Maryland, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

164. Plaintiff and members of the Maryland Class were harmed by Defendants'

anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Maryland antitrust laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Maryland Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Maryland Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT X: Michigan Antitrust Reform Act
Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 445.771, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Michigan Class)

165. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

166. The Michigan Antitrust Reform Act aims “to prohibit contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce . . . to prohibit monopolies and attempts to monopolize trade or commerce . . . [and] to provide remedies, fines, and penalties for violations of this act.”

167. Members of the Michigan Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Michigan during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

168. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce in the market for Crop Inputs, in violation of Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 445.772, *et seq.*

169. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Michigan, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

170. Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for flagrant violations, interest, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT XI: Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971
Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Minnesota Class)

171. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

172. The Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971 aims to prohibit any contract, combination, or conspiracy when any part thereof was created, formed, or entered into in Minnesota; any contract, combination, or conspiracy, wherever created, formed or entered into; any establishment, maintenance, or use of monopoly power; and any attempt to establish, maintain, or use monopoly power, whenever any of these affect Minnesota trade or commerce.

173. Members of the Minnesota Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Minnesota during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

174. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce in the market for Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota; established, maintained, used, or attempted to establish, maintain, or use monopoly

power over the trade or commerce in the market for Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota; and fixed prices for Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota, in violation of Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.49, et seq.

175. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Minnesota, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

176. Plaintiff and members of the Minnesota Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971 was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Minnesota Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Minnesota Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs and disbursements, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XII: Mississippi Antitrust Laws
Miss. Code Ann. § 74-21-1, et seq.
(On Behalf of the Mississippi Class)

177. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

178. Title 75 of the Mississippi Code regulates trade, commerce, and investments. Chapter 21 thereof generally prohibits trusts and combines in restraint or hindrance of trade, with the aim that "trusts and combines may be suppressed, and the benefits arising from competition in business [are] preserved" to Mississippians.

179. Trusts are combinations, contracts, understandings or agreements, express or

implied, when inimical to the public welfare and with the effect of, inter alia, restraining trade, increasing the price or output of a commodity, or hindering competition in the production or sale of a commodity.

180. Members of the Mississippi Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Mississippi during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

181. Defendants combined, contracted, understood and agreed in the market for Crop Inputs, in a manner inimical to public welfare, with the effect of restraining trade, increasing the price of Crop Inputs and hindering competition in the sale of Crop Inputs, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-1(a), et seq.

182. Defendants monopolized or attempted to monopolize the production, control or sale of Crop Inputs, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-21-3, et seq.

183. Defendants' Crop Inputs are sold throughout the State of Mississippi. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Mississippi commerce.

184. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Mississippi, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

185. Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that Mississippi's antitrust laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants'

anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages and a penalty of \$500 per instance of injury.

COUNT XIII: Nebraska Junkin Act
Neb. Rev Stat. §§ 59-801, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Nebraska Class)

186. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

187. Chapter 59 of the Nebraska Revised Statute generally governs business and trade practices. Sections 801 through 831 thereof, known as the Junkin Act, prohibit antitrust violations such as restraints of trade and monopolization.

188. Members of the Nebraska Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Nebraska during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

189. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for beef within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska by possessing monopoly power in the market and willfully maintaining that power through agreements to fix prices and otherwise control trade, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-801, *et seq.*

190. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Nebraska, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

191. Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that Nebraska's Junkin Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and

members of the Nebraska Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages or liquidated damages in an amount which bears a reasonable relation to the actual damages which have been sustained, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT XIV: Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act
Nev. Rev Stat. §§ 598A.010, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Nevada Class)

192. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

193. The Nevada Unfair Trade Practice Act ("NUTPA") states that "free, open and competitive production and sale of commodities . . . is necessary to the economic well-being of the citizens of the State of Nevada."

194. The policy of NUTPA is to prohibit acts in restraint of trade or commerce, to preserve and protect the free, open, and competitive market, and to penalize all persons engaged in anticompetitive practices. Such acts include, inter alia, price fixing, division of markets, allocation of customers, and monopolization of trade.

195. Members of the Nevada Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Nevada during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

196. Defendants fixed prices for Crop Inputs in Nevada, principally but not exclusively by jointly boycotting entities that would have resulted in price reductions, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of

Nevada, constituting a contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, et seq.

197. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Nevada, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

198. Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that Nevada's Unfair Trade Practices Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

199. In accordance with the requirements of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.210(3), notice of this action was mailed to the Nevada Attorney General by Plaintiff.

**COUNT XV: New Hampshire Antitrust Statute
N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. XXXI § 356, et seq.
(On Behalf of the New Hampshire Class)**

200. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

201. Title XXXI of the New Hampshire Statutes generally governs trade and commerce. Chapter 356 thereof governs combinations and monopolies and prohibits restraints of trade.

202. Members of the New Hampshire Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of New Hampshire during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price

of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

203. Defendants fixed prices for Crop Inputs in New Hampshire, principally but not exclusively by jointly boycotting entities that would have resulted in price reductions, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of New Hampshire, constituting a contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of N.H. Rev Stat. Ann. §§ 356:1, *et seq.*

204. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in New Hampshire, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

205. Plaintiff and members of the New Hampshire Class were harmed by Defendants' anti-competitive conduct in a manner that the New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the New Hampshire Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the New Hampshire Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for willful or flagrant violations, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT XVI: New Mexico Antitrust Act
N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the New Mexico Class)

206. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

207. The New Mexico Antitrust Act aims to prohibit restraints of trade and monopolistic practices.

208. Members of the New Mexico Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of New Mexico during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

209. Defendants contracted, agreed, combined or conspired, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade for Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of New Mexico, in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1, *et seq.*

210. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in New Mexico, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

211. Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the New Mexico Antitrust Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT XVII: New York Donnelly Act
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the New York Class)

212. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

213. Article 22 of the New York General Business Law generally prohibits monopolies and contracts or agreements in restraint of trade, with the policy of encouraging competition or the

free exercise of any activity in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce in New York.

214. Members of the New York Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of New York during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

215. Defendants established or maintained a monopoly within the intrastate commerce of New York for the trade or commerce of Crop Inputs and restrained competition in the free exercise of the conduct of the business of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of New York, in violation of New York's Donnelly Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 340, et seq.

216. Defendants' conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in New York, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

217. Plaintiff and members of the New York Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that New York's Donnelly Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the New York Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the New York Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs not exceeding \$10,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XVIII: North Carolina Antitrust Laws
N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1, et seq.
(On Behalf of the North Carolina Class)

218. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

219. Defendants entered into a contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in the Crop Inputs market, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

220. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Crop Inputs market, for the purpose of affecting competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

221. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects on North Carolina's trade and commerce, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

222. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Class were injured in their business or property in a manner that the North Carolina antitrust laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including treble damages.

COUNT XIX: North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act
N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the North Dakota Class)

223. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

224. The North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act generally prohibits restraints on or

monopolization of trade.

225. Members of the North Dakota Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of North Dakota during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

226. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of, or to monopolize trade or commerce in the market for Crop Inputs, and established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to do so, for the purposes of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices for Crop Inputs, in violation of N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-02, 03.

227. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in North Dakota, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

228. Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for flagrant violations, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XX: Oregon Antitrust Law
Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Oregon Class)

229. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

230. Chapter 646 of the Oregon Revised Statutes generally governs business and trade practices within Oregon. Sections 705 and 899 thereof govern antitrust violations, with the policy to “encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and economy of the state.”

231. Members of the Oregon Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Oregon during the Class Period. But for Defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

232. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 646.705, et seq.

233. Defendants’ unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Oregon, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

234. Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Class were harmed by Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Oregon Antitrust Law was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Oregon Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys’ fees, and expert witness fees and investigative costs.

COUNT XXI: South Dakota Antitrust Statute
S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1-3.1, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the South Dakota Class)

235. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

236. Chapter 37-1 of the South Dakota Codified Laws prohibits restraint of trade, monopolies, and discriminatory trade practices.

237. Members of the South Dakota Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of South Dakota during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

238. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of South Dakota, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of South Dakota, in violation of S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1, *et seq.*

239. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in South Dakota, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

240. Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that South Dakota's antitrust laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable

attorneys' fees.

COUNT XXII: Tennessee Trade Practices Act
Tenn. Code §§ 47-25-101, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Tennessee Class)

241. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

242. The Tennessee Trade Practices Act generally governs commerce and trade in Tennessee, and it prohibits, inter alia, all arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, full and free competition in goods in Tennessee. All such arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations designed, or which tend, to increase the prices of any such goods, are against public policy, unlawful, and void.

243. Members of the Tennessee Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Tennessee during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

244. Defendants competed unfairly and colluded by meeting to fix prices, principally but not exclusively by jointly boycotting entities that would have resulted in price reductions, and otherwise restrain trade as set forth herein, in violation of Tenn. Code, §§ 47-25-101, et seq.

245. Defendants' conduct detailed above violated the Tennessee Trade Practices Act because it was an arrangement, contract, agreement, or combination to lessen full and free competition in goods in Tennessee, and because it tended to increase the prices of goods in Tennessee.

246. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effect on Tennessee commerce, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer

customer service, and lowered output. Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Class were deprived of free and open competition and paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices of Crop Inputs.

247. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Class were injured in their business or property in a manner that the Tennessee Trade Practices Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Tennessee Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including return of the unlawful overcharges they paid on their purchases, damages, equitable relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XXIII: Utah Antitrust Act
Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-911, *et seq.*
(On Behalf of the Utah Class)

248. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

249. The Utah Antitrust Act aims to "encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and economy of this state by prohibiting monopolistic and unfair trade practices, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce." Members of the Utah Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Utah during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

250. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, in

violation of Utah Code Ann. §§ 76-10-3101, et seq.

251. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effect in Utah, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

252. Plaintiff and members of the Utah Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Utah Antitrust Act was intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Utah Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Utah Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XXIV: Vermont Consumer Protection Laws
9 Vt. Stat. Ann. §§ 2451, et seq.
(On Behalf of the Vermont Class)

253. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

254. Title 9, Chapter 063 of the Vermont Consumer Protection Laws is "to complement the enforcement of federal statutes and decisions governing unfair methods of competition, unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and anti-competitive practices in order to protect the public and to encourage fair and honest competition."

255. Defendants fixed prices for Crop Inputs in Vermont, principally but not exclusively by jointly boycotting entities that would have resulted in price reductions, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Crop Inputs within the intrastate commerce of

Vermont, constituting unfair methods of competition in commerce in violation of 9 Vt. Stat. Ann. §§ 2451, et seq.

256. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial anticompetitive effects in Vermont, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

257. Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Class were harmed by Defendants' anticompetitive conduct in a manner that the Vermont consumer protection laws were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Class suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT XXV: Wisconsin Trade Regulations
Wis. Stat. Ann. §§ 133.01(1), et seq.
(On Behalf of the Wisconsin Class)

258. Plaintiff restates, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

259. Chapter 133 of the Wisconsin Statutes governs trust and monopolies, with the intent "to safeguard the public against the creation or perpetuation of monopolies and to foster and encourage competition by prohibiting unfair and discriminatory business practices which destroy or hamper competition."

260. Members of the Wisconsin Class purchased Crop Inputs within the state of Wisconsin during the Class Period. But for Defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price of Crop

Inputs would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

261. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Crop Inputs, with the intention of injuring or destroying competition therein, in violation of Wis. Stat. §§ 133.01, et seq.

262. Defendants' unlawful conduct and practices have substantial effects in Wisconsin, including increased prices and costs, reduced innovation, poorer customer service, and lowered output.

263. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate cause of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Class were harmed in a manner that Wisconsin's trade regulations were intended to prevent when they paid more for Crop Inputs than they would have paid in a competitive market. Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Class have suffered and continue to suffer damages and irreparable injury, and such damages and injury will not abate until an injunction ending Defendants' anticompetitive conduct issues. Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Class are also entitled to all other forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

264. Defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damaged suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Class.

XIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the classes of all others so similarly situated, respectfully requests judgment against Defendants as follows:

A. That the Court certify this lawsuit as a class action under Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that Plaintiff be designated as class representative, that Plaintiff's counsel of record be appointed as Class counsel, and that the Court direct that notice of

this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to the Class, once certified;

B. That the unlawful conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed to violate Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1 and the listed state antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, state consumer protection laws, and common law;

C. That Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees, and other officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing, maintaining, or renewing the conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged in the Complaint, or from entering into any other conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect under Section 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, 16 U.S.C. § 26;

D. That the Court award Plaintiff and the Class damages against Defendants for their violation of federal and state antitrust laws, in an amount to be trebled under § 4 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15, plus interest;

E. That the Court award Plaintiff and the Class their costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, including expert fees, as provided by law;

F. That the Court award Plaintiff and the Class pre- and post- judgment interest as provided by law and that such interest be awarded at the maximum rate allowable by law from and after the date of service of this Complaint; and

G. That the Court direct such other and further relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

XV. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands a jury trial as to all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: February 22, 2021

BARRETT LAW GROUP, P.A.

By: /s/ Don Barrett

John W. “Don” Barrett (admitted)

Katherine Barrett Riley (to apply *pro hac vice*)

David McMullan, Jr. (to apply *pro hac vice*)

Sterling Starns (to apply *pro hac vice*)

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